

THE RECORD

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The



Record.

JOB PRINTING

OF QUALITY PROMPTLY DONE. PRICES AS REASONABLE AS IS CONSISTENT WITH GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

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GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

GOOD ROADS

KEEP ROADS FROM 'WASHING'

Colorado Agricultural College Expert Makes Trip Through Mountains and Comments Thereon.

By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Having just returned from a trip into the mountains over the worst of roads, a comment or two should not be out of place at this time.

First. The road builder has followed the lines of "least resistance" and has given grades as steep as 20 per cent.

Second. He has made no provision for taking care of the rainwater falling upon or coming to these steep grades.

Result.—The road proceeds to "wash out" whenever a heavy shower strikes that section.

Remedy.—Whenever a road is built on a steep grade broad, shallow ditches



Stone Road Through Ute Pass.

should be built at right angles to the road, leading down the road to them. If kept dry and passed to the side and away from the road, these ditches on steep grades should not be over 300 feet apart so that the water may be caught and diverted before it collects in sufficient quantities to cut the ground. If a smoother road is desired, these ditches may be covered by 2 by 6 inch planks placed one inch apart to allow the water to run through the cracks and into the ditch.

KEEP ROADS IN GOOD SHAPE

Split-Log Drag Is of Great Service in Keeping Roadways in Economic Repair.

The use of the road drag is important in putting the roads in good shape for winter use. There are over 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the country, and the split-log drag is of great service in keeping them in economical repair. The drag is used in many states and in foreign countries. It is used with two, three, or four horses, and is easily constructed.

Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. The plank should be strengthened along the middle line by a 2 by 6-inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give the proper cutting slope.

Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right-hand wheel track the full length of the portion to be dragged and the return made over the other half of



The Plank Drag.

the roadway. The object of this treatment is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will pack the fresh earth.

Drag Roads When Idle.

After the rain, when you can't work in the field, drag that road,

Dragging the Roads.

In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and level off the high places. In general, the drag is drawn over the road at an angle of about 15 degrees.

Prizes for Pictures.

The National Highway Association is offering \$2,000 in cash prizes for photographs of good roads. "Good Roads Everywhere" is the comprehensive watchword of this movement.

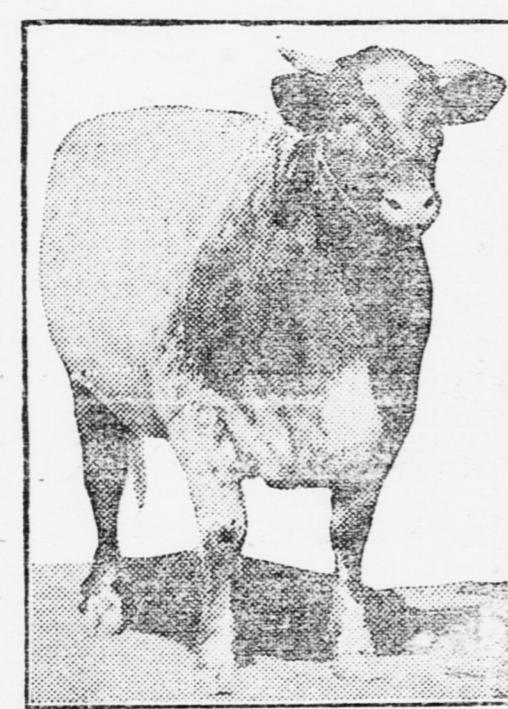
DAIRY FACTS

MORE BUTTERFAT IN CREAM

Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys Give Milk With Larger Fat Globules Than Other Cows.

Toughness no more indicates richness in cream than it does in pastry. The more shortening in the pie-crust, up to a reasonable amount, the crispier and mellower it will be. The less butterfat in the cream, the less tough it will be as a general rule.

Milk of Holstein and Ayrshire cows usually has small fat globules, and



Champion Shorthorn Cow.

their cream layer is generally quite thin. Accordingly it often tests much better than one would suppose from the depth of the cream layer. Jerseys, Guernseys and shorthorns give milk with larger fat globules, and therefore their cream separates and churns more thoroughly than that of the Holstein and Ayrshire.

BEST SPEED FOR SEPARATORS

Appalling Loss of Cream Due to Universal Tendency of Operators to Work Machine Slowly.

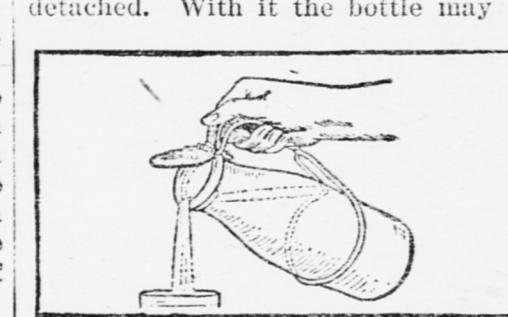
At Purdue University the experiment station collected and published a lot of data showing the appalling loss of cream due to the universal tendency of separator operators to turn the machine too slowly. Their bulletin No. 116, volume 13, was a revelation to many, many dairymen, who had been losing anywhere up to \$100 per year worth of butterfat, simply by turning their separators below speed.

At the fairs recently, a leading speedometer manufacturer had thousands of tests run to get further proofs positive that a great majority of operators turn their machines below speed. Over 95 per cent of the dairymen turned their machines too slowly, and a majority turned them so far below speed that they were losing pounds and pounds of butterfat every week.

HANDLE IS EASILY APPLIED

By Use of Device Bottle May Be Held in Any Desired Position and Liquid Poured.

A handle and cover for milk bottles and other like containers consists of a device that may be quickly and easily applied to the bottle and as quickly detached. With it the bottle may be held in any position and the liquid poured. An added feature consists of a cover which is adapted to overlay accurately the bottle top. A rearwardly projecting thumbpiece enables the user to lift the cover at will.—Popular Mechanics.



Handle and Cover.

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DRY PASTURES RAISE PRICES

More General Use of Silo on Dairy Farm Would Have Saved Many Babies in Large Cities.

Dry pastures have raised the price of milk in many cities this year, which means that many a poor little city baby has starved for lack of this life-giving fluid.

It is a long way from a slim baby to a silo, but the more general use of the silo on the dairy farm would have saved many little lives. Pastures are poor things to depend on in dry years.

GOOD FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

Sweet Clover Is Rich in Nutritive Qualities and Does Not Bloat—Watch for Frosts.

Sweet clover has been found to be a good feed for dairy cows, not only in respect to its nutritive qualities, but because it is said not to bloat. There have, however, been cases recorded of bloating from eating sweet clover that has been frosted. Watch for this condition.

WINTER LOSS OF BEES

Queenless Colony Will Certainly Die in Few Months.

Among Known Causes of Damage Are Lack of Numbers, Insufficient Food, Dampness, Lack of Air and Low Temperature.

By FRANCIS JAGER, University Farm, St. Paul.

The winter losses of bees are great every year. Beekeepers can reduce these losses by preparing their bees for winter and giving them good winter quarters.

The chief known causes for winter losses are queenlessness, lack of numbers in colonies, insufficient food, poor food, dampness, lack of air, the breaking of clusters, and low temperature.

A queenless colony will certainly die in a few months.

If the number of bees in a colony is small, the cluster cannot generate enough heat to keep the heat it generates and the bees freeze. In the fall small colonies should be united into one big colony.

Bees eat in the winter in order to generate heat. They must have about 40 pounds of honey when they go into winter quarters. If they are short, they should be supplied early with finished frames of sugar syrup. Dark (not honey) honey is good food for bees to live on. A lot of honey should be removed and a lot of sugar syrup added.

Where a very severe attack has occurred, and where the blackberries are growing in the neighborhood, I have found it a good plan to cut off all the young shoots produced before the end of June, so as to destroy the young grubs in them. By that time all the adult beetles have died, so the canes produced during July will be free from the beetles. There is no use saving a "gallberry" cane for it can't produce a decent supply of berries. The sooner it is burned the better. It is not necessary to burn the green shoots, because the borers, being toothless, cannot crawl to new canes and are also unable to live on dead wood.

Leaf Blight Weakens Injury

With Some Varieties It Seriously Weakens Plants—Spray It.

From the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Leaf blight causes spots on the leaves of the strawberry plants, such as are shown in the illustration. With some varieties it very seriously weakens the plants. Varieties like Aronia and Gandy very largely resist it.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture after the crop is harvested, probably after

the nest material, such as hay, straw, excelsior, leaves, etc., should be changed occasionally

—Burn All Rubbish.

The nest material, such as hay, straw, excelsior, leaves, etc., should be changed occasionally, as foul material should be burned or carefully buried and thrown in the manure heap.

The nest should be renewed with clean, sanitary materials. Those who do not think it makes much difference to hens are badly mistaken. Hens are not likely to lay in foul, unsanitary nests and often "steal" their nest off where it is hard to find.

At this season of the year attention should be given to cleanliness. All rubbish should be burned or carefully buried and thrown in the manure heap.

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ORIEN L. ROARK, EDITOR.

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TERMS.

The subscription price of the paper is payable in advance, and when the time has expired to which it is paid, the paper will be stopped. Advertising, to be published free, not longer than ten lines, will be published free. A charge of five cents will be made for each line. No variation of this rule to any amount will be made.

Advertisements will be inserted. A rate card will be furnished on request.

Address all communications and all remittances payable to **RECORD PRESS**, Greenville, Ky.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., post office as second-class matter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce T. J. SPARKS, candidate for State Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce SIMON D. MILLER, candidate for State Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD ANDREWS, candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce J. J. ROSS, candidate for State Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce ED. S. WOOD, candidate for the Wayne County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce V. M. MOSELEY, candidate for the Wayne County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce J. S. HEDDER, candidate for Clerk of the Muhlenberg County Court, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce V. M. LEE, candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

HAVING the suffragette picket, President Wilson might dispense with his regular white house guard and save the government a little money.

In the Oklahoma legislature a bill has been introduced making cigarette smoking a crime. Oklahoma sticks to the early Victorian virtues and its cold pipe.

HE NOBLY BEARS HIS LOAD.

From every newspaper office there will be a flow of warmest sympathy for the editor of the Williamsburg (N. D.) item. As often happens in the troubled realm of journalism, he has brought upon himself a reprobation that will not be in the slightest degree mitigated out of consideration for the excellence of his intentions he has offended a reader whom he was trying to please and he has the dreary consciousness that his apologies are useless.

Besides being a safeguard of national institutions, the military ideal is a real protection against the encroachments of overweening industrialism. Men disciplined in the military system are not necessarily trained for war—they are, rather, trained to prevent war. Nowadays wars do not arise from the mad ambitions of rulers for military conquest. They come from the industrial ambitions of trade barons the desire for merciless industrial conquest. The American nation wants democracy in all things, including its industrial system and its military system.

We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading "Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet." The word we had ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same way but spelled fete. It means a celebration and is considered a very tony word.

There speaks a warm, honest heart, bowed down by sincere grief. But will Mrs. Orlando Overlook relent and forgive? It is easier to hope than to expect it, for she has suffered the ultimate pang, and, after all, it is but poor consolation for her to learn that her cruel wrongs were due to the search for a tony word.

There would have been a better chance of escape for this unfortunate editor if he had left the task of explanation unattempted and followed the time honored habit of putting the blame on the compositor and the proofreader. Their lot is naturally an unhappy one, and no single increment of their responsibilities adds appreciably to the total. —New York Times.

Federal Aid to Vocational Training.

Passage by the lower house of congress of the Smith-Hughes vocational education bill is an encouraging indication that the central government is beginning to appreciate its responsibilities in directing the young people of the nation toward definite forms of training for skilled employment. Approval of such a measure is especially appropriate in view of its bearing upon the federal child labor law passed at the last session of congress.

Just as the central government has undertaken to encourage scientific agriculture in co-operation with the various states, so it will promote vocational education if the Smith-Hughes bill is enacted. Certain sums appropriated on an annually increasing scale up to \$7,200,000 a year will be devoted to that purpose provided the states appropriate equal amounts besides meeting costs of plant, equipment and maintenance. These funds are to be administered by the states through properly constituted authorities.

The controlling purpose of the bill is to fit young persons "for useful employment." The training of teachers is one of the important provisions to that end. Before federal funds shall be contributed for the purpose of enacting the bill, the states are to show that this training will be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience in the particular branch they are preparing to teach.

The bill requires also that the schools thus aided shall be supported and controlled by the public.

Adoption by congress of this measure would do much to stimulate the states to do their part in providing the sort of education which is now lacking, though it is sorely needed by a very large proportion of the pupils in the public schools.

The Better Way.

As between the worst industrial ideal and the worst military ideal the latter is to be preferred. The worst industrial ideal is the accumulation of huge fortunes, the triumph of moneyed aristocracy, the building of a few palaces and yachts and the degradation and enslavement of the multitude to the level of beasts of burden. The worst military ideal would make a nation a vast, well organized, well drilled, well fed, healthy and contented army. Both ideals, as held by their advocates, are selfish. The military ideal would, for its own ends, improve the physical condition of mankind, whereas the other would lower that condition.

This country fortunately is not called upon to choose between the worst industrial and the worst military ideal. However, the time has come when effective measures of national defense must be adopted, and the citizens should realize that a democracy has less to fear from "the man on horseback" than from the man in the steam yacht. It has indulgently accepted and encouraged the latter. Plutocracy is now established, though not in a virulent form. If, however, the nation gives itself over completely to industrialism it is likely to develop serious evils that it has not yet encountered.

Besides being a safeguard of national institutions, the military ideal is a real protection against the encroachments of overweening industrialism. Men disciplined in the military system are not necessarily trained for war—they are, rather, trained to prevent war. Nowadays wars do not arise from the mad ambitions of rulers for military conquest. They come from the industrial ambitions of trade barons the desire for merciless industrial conquest. The American nation wants democracy in all things, including its industrial system and its military system.

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SMILE MIRRORS ROBUST HEALTH

Dayton Man One of Many Who Have Shaken Off "Grouch."

"Cheerfulness is the first essential to success in life," said the Taniac Man. "Good health is the first essential to cheerfulness."

Robust health is reflected in a man's face. His smile indicates his physical condition just as a gloomy look betrays health worries. Take the following case of a Dayton man:

For months Charles Emrick, foreman of the Elias Bach & Sons To-

lly company, suffered from various bodily aches. Sometimes he couldn't even feed himself, but that was before he tried Taniac.

Mr. Emrick said: "Some nights I ached so I had to call a doctor. I felt grouchy most of the time. In the mornings I was exhausted. Sometimes, when I sat down to a meal, I couldn't raise my hand up to my mouth, because of aching arms. A friend advised me to try Taniac. It did me lots of good. That's why I'm advising others to try it. It toned up my whole system and drove off that grouchy feeling."

Taniac now may be obtained in Greenville at G. E. Countzler's drug store where it is being personally introduced and explained.

Taniac may also be obtained at the following near by towns:

Central City, Woodburn-McDowell; Cleaton, Willis & Hall; Bevier, L. O. Yokley; Drakesboro, W. W. Bridges; Browder, J. D. Longest, Yost, Hershel Pogue; Dunmor, Dallas Rector; Nelson, Nelson Creek Coal Co.; South Carrollton, M. G. Wheeldon; Bremen, E. G. Shaver; Lynn City, Whalin & Martin; Paradise, Henry F. Cundiff; Rochester, E. W. Tipton; White Plains, Dr. Bailey; Nortonville, City Drug Store; Island, A. R. Pollock; Livermore, J. F. Smith; Depoy, Shannon-Mercer Co.; Ennis, T. C. Hardison; Bancroft, C. B. Pittman; Graham, Chas. E. Bourland.

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Cost Reduced

We are offering electric lighting for the home at Big City Prices.

**OUR RATE 10c.
NET PER K. W. H.**

Is a Reduction of 16 2-3 per cent. From Former Prices.

IS YOUR HOME WIRED?

If not we will be glad to make an estimate, and without obligation, too.

SPECIAL!

Mazda Lamps On Sale at "Before The War" Prices

22 CENTS AND UP

Phone 250 For Information Regarding Our 100 watt "C" Lamp, Better Than The Mazda.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

INCORPORATED

SUCCESSORS TO

GREENVILLE LIGHT & WATER CO.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.



Hear Gormand Ford Dramatic Co. at opera house all next week.

There is now a \$6,000 talking machine on the market. Let Roark get one for you!

Next Monday is county court, tax sale day, jockey day, and will doubtless be a big day in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Sumner left the first of the week for Florida, where they will spend the remainder of the winter.

I have a few thoroughbred B. P. cockerels for sale; high grade stock at low price. J. T. Spurlin, Depoy, Ky., Tel 27-112.

Circuit court closed last Saturday after a brief session. The grand jury returned 56 indictments, covering all sorts of offenses.

Victor talking machines have not been increased in price, though the factory cost has been increased about 16 per cent, in the past two years.

Teaming is almost a deserted occupation now, as the roads are in deplorable condition, and an empty wagon is a load. Very little tobacco is even being hauled.

Messrs. Buren Martin and J. T. Chatham left Sunday for the West, where Mr. Martin will travel for some time for his health. Mr. Chatham will remain a few weeks.

Weather Forecast for Week.

Forecast for the week beginning Sunday, January 21, 1917. For Ohio valley and Tennessee: Snow and rain Sunday and Monday followed by fair until Thursday or Friday when snow is again probable.

Much colder Monday and Tuesday and temperature low thereafter until close of week.

There was a rousing union service at the Methodist church last Thursday night, the extreme weather not throttling the enthusiasm of our people who have taken up the matter of aiding in the making of Kentucky and the nation dry. Several very strong addresses were made, and everyone enjoyed the meeting.

Candidate for County Court Clerk.

Mr. James A. Loeffelholz, of Mercer announces in this issue his candidacy for the nomination of the Republican party for the office of County Court Clerk.

Mr. Loeffelholz is well known throughout Muhlenberg,

stands high to his party ranks, and his canvass will be a long and strong one.

If nominated he will continue

until the election, and win over his

opponent, if clean, close campaigning gets its deserts.

Roark has all sorts of talking machine supplies.

Road Boosters to Paducah.

There is another good roads boosting campaign on, and as usual Muhlenberg is making a fight for the location of the highway through here. There is a proposed "East and West Highway," not yet officially named, to run from Ashland to Clinton, and there is general interest in the matter. All our roads that have been improved run North and South, and this proposed highway would prove a great benefit to the State. Messrs. J. T. Reynolds, J. A. Gilman, C. W. Roark, Judge J. J. Rice, Judge T. J. Sparks attended the meeting at Paducah last night, where many of the leading good roads men of Kentucky were gathered to discuss the affair. Enroute they stopped over at Dawson Springs and Princeton, and are lining up all points that will help us.

Free Trachoma Clinic Feb. 5.

The next regular trachoma clinic will be held in the Public Health Nurse's office on Monday, Feb. 5. It is announced all eye conditions will be examined by the doctor, but that only trachoma cases will be given free examination and treatment. There has been some infringement upon the conditions of this great public service, and people who have any sort of ailment, particularly with the eye, present themselves for free examination and treatment. The funds of the Association are limited, and cannot be expended except in the way intended.

Let Roark bring the world's greatest artists, bands orchestras in your home. They will sing, play or talk to you in pleasing, educative ways, at no cost and without obligation to buy anything. See and hear just what the matchless Victrola is and the wondrous things it can do.

Gormand-Ford Co. will be at the Queen theatre all next week, beginning Monday night, and will present dramatic productions of merit. Low prices, 15 and 25c. will rule.

Announces For Sheriff.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the announcement of Arthur Lile as a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff. Mr. Lile is a farmer, and now resides on the farm where he was born, ten miles south of Greenville on the Hopkinsville road.

While a young man, thirty-five years of age, he is well and favorably known throughout the country. He has taken an active part in all political campaigns since he was eighteen years old, and has won for himself the name of being one of the best party workers in the country.

While a staunch Republican, Mr. Lile has never been a bitter partisan but the best Democratic workers have always found him a foeman worthy of their steel. He has had the good judgment never to ally himself with any faction in the party but has always placed party success above the ambition of any man.

He made the race for the Republican nomination for assessor in 1905 and was defeated by C. D. Vincent, of Bremen, by a small plurality. Mr. Vincent had no warmer supporter in the final election than Mr. Lile, and the value of his service was shown by the results in the precincts that he organized.

Mr. Lile is popular, active and aggressive in whatever he undertakes. He is honest and qualified for the position which he seeks at his party's hands and coming from a section of the county that has had no representation on the county for over twenty years, he will be an important factor in the contest.

Join the "Victrola Family." You will find it a happy bunch of fine folks, wherein every member is getting fullest joys and lasting benefits.

Fire was discovered in the basement of the Baptist parsonage Tuesday afternoon, but the blaze was extinguished before the fire department arrived on the scene, though it promptly answered the alarm. The loss was light.

There are several cases of measles in town, and school work is being interrupted to a considerable extent.

\$25.00 week straight salary, to man with rig to introduce Poultry Remedies. Pay every week. Experience unnecessary. Eureka Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

Birth Rates and Infant Mortality.

In 1915 there were 78 per cent more births than deaths in certain states of the union containing one-third of the nation's population. This fact is made known as a result of a survey by the federal bureau of the census. The survey shows also that the birth rate in the United States is higher among the foreign population than among the native born. Other interesting figures are given, but in the published summaries of the survey not much is said respecting the relationship of infant mortality to birth rates. Facts of this sort are, however, to be found in some detail in reports issued by the federal children's bureau.

The mere bringing into the world of great numbers of children has little effect on the population unless the children live. The birth rate must be considered in the light of reliable infant mortality statistics before its importance to the nation can be told.

Much significance attaches to the children's bureau reports on infant mortality in Johnstown, Pa.; Montclair, N. J., and Manchester, N. H. In general, they show a close relationship between the economic status of families and the infant death rate.

For example, to quote Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, the Johnstown report "shows a coincidence of underpaid fathers, overworked and ignorant mothers, and poorest living conditions with the highest death rate."

Sir Arthur Newsholme, a British authority has said: "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions." Sherman C. Kingsley, until recently a Chicago social welfare worker, declares:

"Where the white horse goes most often there you will find the weakest place in the municipal housekeeping."

It is, therefore, a matter of immense community interest to establish conditions wherein infants will survive and will become strong, healthy, intelligent, skilled men and women. This being true, figures showing nothing more than a high birth rate may conceal a tragic state of things.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 four-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of \$768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

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But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate.

The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests.

In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of \$768,000, we have put into actual operating expense \$447,881, and have been penalized for non-delivery \$495,744, a total of \$943,625, with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the fight of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells.

We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers sum which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever.

The costs run beyond the amount ap-

propriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago.

And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous.

We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

Few people operate effectively a player piano, for it requires full conception of the selection for one to properly manipulate the various phrasing keys, thus marinating the production. Anyone can operate a Victrola with 100 per cent efficiency, re-creating the superb efforts of the world's greatest artists in all lines. Call at Roark's for a demonstration of what you like best—band, orchestra, speeches, songs, instrumental solos.

JOHN L. HUNT.

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit In Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people.

For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy at any price the Government itself might consider fair.

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 foot square target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of \$4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen-inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

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Mr. Hamner McCracken, of Central City, is now with The Record, in the mechanical department.

Robert Jenkins, Sr. Died Yesterday.

Mr. Robt. Jenkins, Sr., a prominent Muhlenberg farmer, died at his home near Greenbrier church yesterday morning. He has been in failing health for some months, and pneumonia developed. Surviving are his wife and seven children, who have the sympathy of many relatives and friends.

BREAKFAST FOODS

Quaker Oats	10c

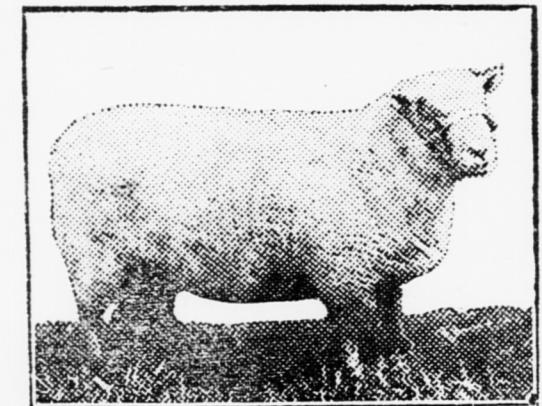
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FARM STOCK

EASIEST INCOME FROM SHEEP

Small Sum of Money Required in Establishing Flock—Demand for Them Growing Stronger.

It has never been disputed that sheep are of great value on the farm. Some men who have had years of practical experience with sheep and have raised a flock in connection with other classes of live stock, declare that they have derived the largest and easiest income from sheep. From the standpoint of profit they consider: First, the small sum of money required for the establishment of a flock; second, the small expense incurred in



Southdown Ram.

building suitable shelter for sheep; third, the little care sheep require in the summer, during the farmer's busiest time; fourth, the extermination of weeds on the farm by the sheep; fifth, the enrichment of the soil on which the sheep graze by the even distribution of their manure, which is of much value to the land; sixth, that with present prices of wool a breeding ewe ought to pay for more than her keep and that her lamb or lambs are their net profit; and, seventh, that since the demand for them is ever growing stronger, mutton and wool are constantly increasing in value.—Wisconsin Bulletin 203.

BE CAUTIOUS WITH ALFALFA

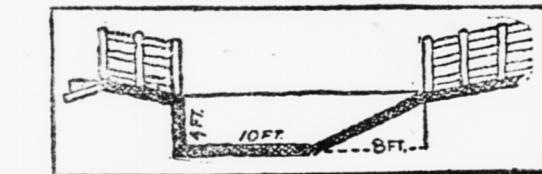
Not Advisable to Feed Hay in Large Quantities to Brood Mares—Great Danger of Bloat.

It is not well to feed alfalfa hay in too large quantities to brood mares, and this is a matter in which precaution should be taken. Horses tend to become bloated if allowed to overfeed on alfalfa hay, especially if the hay is in a more or less green stage. In fact, the alfalfa hay is very desirable for horses. Good results have been obtained in feeding brood mares by adding their alfalfa to one-third of the amount of roughage fed to

DIPPING VAT OF CEMENT

Concrete Recommended by Wisconsin Experiment Station Made With Chute at Either End.

This is the cement constructed dipping vat recommended by the Wisconsin experiment station. It has a chute at either end, and there is a return drain apron at the end where



Vat for Dipping Hogs.

the hogs come up out of the dip. By holding them on this incline for a few minutes a great deal of the dip is saved by running off them and into the trough. The vat proper is 16 inches wide at the bottom, 24 inches wide at the top and 4 feet deep. It is 10 feet long.

COLONY HOUSES NOT COSTLY

Material May Be Bought for Price Ranging From \$7.50 to \$17.43—Much Depends on Type.

According to the practical experience of the agricultural experiment station at Ames, a very satisfactory colony of movable houses may be built at a cost, for material, ranging from \$7.35 to \$17.43, depending upon the type. In case the cost of labor and all more than \$3.75 to the total cost. These movable houses have been used for a good many years at Ames. They are not successful by John M. Evans, who is in charge of the experimental work in animal husbandry. While Prof. J. B. Davidson, Mr. Evans has recently completed a bulletin which gives complete plans and specifications for six different types of movable houses. The publication may be secured without cost by writing to the Bulletin editor, Ames, Iowa, for it.

Food for the Tongue.
A square cooked according to these directions won't harm the sick stomach. Clean the tongue split it open, lay a thick buttered pan and sprinkle over with salt and pepper. Cover with another buttered pan and steam until tender. Serve plain or with hot brown sauce.

To Improve Mincemeat.
Add a little drop of cold oil to mincemeat when it is being made. Not only will it improve the taste, but it will keep it fresh for days.

TO PURIFY WATER

BLEACHING POWDER WILL KILL UNPLEASANT ODOR

Not a Hard Task, Nor Expensive, to Remove Disagreeable Smell From the Contents of Cistern, Says Prof. Newman.

If the cistern water has a disagreeable odor it can be made sweet and usable by treating with bleaching powder, according to P. J. Newman, assistant professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The rain water as it comes from the roof is laden with micro-organisms, which under the right temperature conditions, grow and multiply," said Professor Newman. "When summer rains are allowed to run into the cistern this ideal temperature is soon reached and the development of these organisms proceeds rapidly. The unpleasant odor is due mainly to the life processes and decay of the bacteria."

Bleaching powder, or calcium hypochlorite, can be purchased in any drug store at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. One-third to one-fourth of a pound is sufficient to treat 50 to 100 barrels of water.

The powder as it comes from the store is placed in a pad or any convenient receptacle, which is then filled with water. The mixture is stirred for a few minutes until no more of the powder will dissolve, and is allowed to settle. The mixture is then poured into the cistern.

Some of the powder will remain undissolved in the bottom of the pail. Pour in more water and repeat the process as many times as may be necessary to dissolve all the powder. Where possible it is preferable to agitate the water in the cistern while the bleaching mixture is being poured in. When used in the proportion indicated the powder is not in sufficient quantity to make the water unfit for use, nor is it dangerous in any way. It acts simply as a deodorizer and a germicide.

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STRAW FOR FERTILITY

Practice of Burning Piles After Threshing Is Wasteful.

Soils in Many Sections Would Be Greatly Benefited by Addition of Fertilizing Constituents Present in Stalks.

From the time the prairies were first cultivated up to a year or so ago it was the general custom to burn the piles of straw which dotted the fields after the fall threshing. In fact, it is yet a very common practice and a very wasteful one.

It is an established fact that organic matter is essential for soil fertility. No one disputes the fact that our prairie soils are already poor; it is essential, but in many sections the soils would be greatly benefited by the addition of the fertilizing constituents which are present in the straw.

Hopkins of Illinois gives the value of eat straw for manorial purposes at \$3.50 per ton. Wheat straw is valued at \$1.50 per ton. The same relative comparisons gives the value of green manure at \$2.22 and barnyard manure at \$2.34 per ton. Argus therefore, destroys more fertilizing elements than are contained in the average barnyard manure.

It is the best method of handling straw to feed it to stock and return the manure to the land. Thus it serves a double purpose—fertilizer and manure. When fed to horses or cattle on a maintenance ration or those doing comparatively little work, eat straw is considered by Hoard's Dairymen to be from one-half to two-thirds the value of good clover and timothy hay. The manure from one ton of wheat straw is worth \$1.52, and that from a ton of eat straw is worth \$2.34. Thus the wastefulness of burning straw is evident.

When sufficient live stock is not kept, however, to use all of the straw in this way, the straw can be returned directly to the land. It may be spread and plowed under or used as a top dressing on grain or pasture.

QUALITY IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Greatest Profit Can Be Expected Only From Live Stock of the Very Highest Grade.

(By E. A. TROWBRIDGE)

Quality becomes more essential to profit in live stock farming each season. When labor, land, and feed were cheap it was possible to realize a profit on live stock of an inferior grade, but with the present high cost of these production factors and a constant discrimination on the market against the "scrub," it has become evident that the greatest profit can be expected only from live stock of good quality. It may be possible for the feeder or dealer to make a profit on inferior live stock if he is able to buy it sufficiently cheap and sell quickly, but usually someone who has not realized the greatest possible profit when a "scrub" goes to market. If it is not the feeder, it is the man who produced the animal.

Scrub for the Invalid.

A square cooked according to these directions won't harm the sick stomach. Clean the tongue split it open, lay a thick buttered pan and sprinkle over with salt and pepper. Cover with another buttered pan and steam until tender. Serve plain or with hot brown sauce.

To Improve Mincemeat.
Add a little drop of cold oil to mincemeat when it is being made. Not only will it improve the taste, but it will keep it fresh for days.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We cannot guess the purpose
Of all the contents,
But we can guess the meaning
In hours and days like these.

CHRISTMAS GOOSE.

The goose has the right of way for the Christmas as well as New Year's feast, where it is garnished with onions, raisins and parsley. Hot orange juice is poured over it just as it is taken to the table. The secret of success with a goose is in its selection and in its preparation. At this season of the year goose is in its prime. Choose one having a yellow bill, red being a sign of age. See that the white is fat and soft, and the wings tender. A goose should hang several days before cooking. Scrub carefully with soot water and a small vegetable brush after singeing, to remove every bit of soot on the skin. Rinse inside with cold water and wipe with a cloth. Some thrifty housewives scrub a goose with soap and water, a process perfectly good in itself but careless cooks sometimes leave a taste of soap on the skin, a flavor which is not appreciated, especially in our latitudes.

Put the goose over the fire and steam until all the superfluous fat has been extracted, then remove and wipe dry, dredge with flour and stuff. Roast like a turkey, dredging and basting, allowing twenty minutes to the pound.

There are any number of stuffings for goose and each may select the kind which especially appeals to her.

Boil three white potatoes, mash them; chop three onions and cover with cold water, sift into the potatoes with a spoonful of butter; salt and pepper to taste, a tablespoonful of powdered sage; mix well and stuff the fowl with it.

Take equal parts of mashed potatoes and breadcrumbs, season with butter, salt, pepper, onion, two hard-cooked eggs, chopped, and two tablespoonsfuls of minced walnut meats, bind with the yolk of an egg and fill the goose.

The Norwegian cooks stuff a goose with chopped, tart apples and stewed prunes, and a most delicious filling it is.

Three pints of French chestnuts, boiled until tender, then peeled and mixed with two tablespoonsfuls of butter, some parsley, shallot, herbs and salt.

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Take equal parts of mashed potatoes and breadcrumbs, season with butter, salt, pepper, onion, two hard-cooked eggs, chopped, and two tablespoonsfuls of minced walnut meats, bind with the yolk of an egg and fill the goose.

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